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Appln. No.: 10/645,796

Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the

application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended): A negative-working planographic printing plate precursor that

can be recorded by a solid laser or a semiconductor laser capable of radiating actinic ray in an

ultraviolet to infrared wavelength region of 300 nm to 1,200 nm, and comprises a support having

a recording layer containing a polymerizable composition-comprising provided thereon, wherein

the polymerizable composition comprises:

a binder polymer containing at least an acid group having an acid dissociation constant

(pKa) of 5.5 or more and a radical addition polymerizable group and having a weight average

molecular weight in a range of 20,000 to 200,000; and

a radical-generating compound capable of generating a radical with light or heat,

wherein the binder polymer comprises a structural unit that has the acid group and that is

represented by a formula selected from the group consisting of formulae (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7)

and (8):

Formula (2)

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wherein in formula (2), X represents an alkylene group, a substituted alkylene group, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,

wherein  $R^1$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or an alkyl group; each of  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an aromatic group, a substituted aromatic group,  $-OR^4$ ,  $-COOR^5$ ,  $-COONHR^6$ ,  $-COOR^7$ , or

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-CN; R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> may be bonded to each other to form a ring; each of R<sup>4</sup> to R<sup>7</sup> independently represents an alkyl group or an aromatic group; and n represents 2 or 3;

Formula (3)

wherein formula (3), R represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; X represents a divalent linking group; and Y represents a divalent aromatic group which may have substituents;

Formula (4)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} R_1 & R_3 \\ \hline C & C \\ \hline \\ R_2 & CN & Y & OH \\ \hline \end{array}$$

wherein in formula (4), each of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, or a carboxylic acid group;  $R^3$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or an alkyl group;  $R^4$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a phenyl group, or an aralkyl group; X represents a divalent organic group linking a nitrogen atom to a carbon atom in an aromatic ring; n represents 0 or 1; and Y represents a phenylene group or a naphthylene group, each of which may have substituents:

Formula (5)

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wherein in formula (5),  $R_1$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, or an alkyl group; each of  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxyl group, or an aryl group; each of  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group or a halogen atom; X represents an atom necessary for completing a monocyclic or polycyclic carbocyclic aromatic ring system; and n represents 1, 2 or 3:

Formula (6) 
$$H_2 c = c \int_{CO - X^1 - R^2 - SO_2NH - R^3}^{R_1}$$
 Formula (7) 
$$H_2 c = c \int_{R_4}^{R_4}$$

wherein in formulae (6) and (7), each of  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  independently represents –O- or –  $NR^7$ ; each of  $R^1$  and  $R^4$  independently represents –H or –CH<sub>3</sub>; each of  $R^2$  and  $R^5$  independently

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represents an alkylene group, a cycloalkylene group, an arylene group or an aralkylene group each having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and each of which may have substituents; R<sup>3</sup> represents — H or an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl group each having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and each of which may have substituents; R<sup>6</sup> represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl group each having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and each of which may have substituents; and R<sup>7</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl group each having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and each of which may have substituents;

## Formula (8)

wherein in formula (8),  $A^1$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or an alkyl group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;  $B^1$  represents a phenylene group or a substituted phenylene group;  $B^2$  represents an alkylene group having from 2 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenylene group, wherein each of which may have substituents;  $B^3$  represents a divalent organic group; each of  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  independently represents –CO- or –SO<sub>2</sub>-; Y represents –CO-R<sup>1</sup> or –SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>1</sup>;  $R^1$  represents

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an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an aromatic group, or a substituted aromatic group; and each of m and j represents 0 or 1.

- 2. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein the acid group and the radical addition polymerizable group are introduced as a side chain of the binder polymer.
- 3. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein the acid group and the radical addition polymerizable group are introduced into terminal ends of a main chain of the binder polymer.
- 4. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition\_negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein the pKa of the acid group is in a range from 7 to 11.5.
  - 5-11. (canceled).
- 12. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition- negative-working

  planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein the binder polymer

  comprises at least one of a structural unit that includes the radical addition polymerizable group

  and that is represented by one of the following formulae (9) to (11):

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Formula (9)

Formula (10)

Formula (11)

wherein in the above formulas, each of  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  independently represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, or  $-N(R^{21})$ -;  $R^{21}$  represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group which may have substituents; each of  $G^1$ ,  $G^2$  and  $G^3$  independently represents a divalent organic group; each of X and Z independently represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, or  $-N(R^{22})$ -;  $R^{22}$  represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group which may have substituents; Y represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom, a phenylene group which may have substituents, or  $-N(R^{23})$ -;  $R^{23}$ 

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represents an alkyl group which may have substituents; and each of R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>20</sup> independently represents a monovalent inorganic or organic group.

13. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition negative-working

planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein a mixing ratio of structural

units that have the acid groups relative to total structural units contained in the binder polymer is

in a range of from 5 to 70 % by mole.

14. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition negative-working

planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein a mixing ratio of structural

units that have the radical addition polymerizable groups relative to total structural units

contained in the binder polymer is in a range of from 5 to 95 % by mole.

15. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition negative-working

planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein the radical-generating

compound contains at least one selected from the group consisting of an aromatic iodonium salt,

an aromatic sulfonium salt, a titanocene compound, and a trihalomethyl-S-triazine compound

represented by the following formula (17):

Formula (17)

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$$C(X^2)_3$$
 $N$ 
 $R^{37}$ 

wherein in formula (17),  $X^2$  represents a halogen atom;  $Y^1$  represents  $-C(X^2)_3$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-NHR^{38}$ ,  $-NR^{38}$ , or  $-OR^{38}$ ;  $R^{38}$  represents an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an aryl group, or a substituted aryl group; and  $R^{37}$  represents  $-C(X^2)_3$ , an alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, an aryl group, a substituted aryl group, or a substituted alkenyl group.

16. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition\_negative-working planographic printing plate precursor\_according to claim 1, further comprising a radical polymerizable compound.

17. (currently amended): A polymerizable composition negative-working

planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 16, wherein a mixing ratio of the binder

polymer to the radical polymerizable compound is in the range of 1:0.05 to 1:3 by weight.

## 18. (canceled).

19. (currently amended): The polymerizable composition negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1, wherein the weight average molecular weight of the binder polymer is in a range of 78.000 to 175.000.

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20. (canceled).

Claim 21. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 1, wherein a weight average molecular weight of the binder polymer is in a range of

20,000 to 200,000.

Claim 22. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 1, wherein the polymerizable composition comprises a sensitizing dye.

Claim 23. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 1, wherein the support is an aluminum sheet a surface of which has been roughened.

Claim 24. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 1, which further comprises a protective layer provided on the recording layer.

Claim 25. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 24, wherein the protective layer comprises a polyvinyl alcohol.

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Claim 26. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 1, wherein the polymerizable composition comprises a sensitizing dye, and the support

is an aluminum sheet a surface of which has been roughened.

Claim 27. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 1, wherein the polymerizable composition comprises a sensitizing dye, the support is an

aluminum sheet a surface of which has been roughened, and a protective layer is further provided

on the recording laver.

Claim 28. (new): The negative-working planographic printing plate precursor according

to claim 1, wherein the polymerizable composition comprises a sensitizing dye, the support is an

aluminum sheet a surface of which has been roughened, a protective layer is further provided on

the recording layer, and the protective layer comprises a polyvinyl alcohol.